Mr. John Wilkins

133

NUMB. XXXVIII.] THE [APRIL 14, 1787.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PRICE SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1787. [VOL. I.

Meſſrs. Scull & Boyd,

By giving the encloſed a place in your uſeful paper, you will oblige many of

Your CUSTOMERS.

HAVING ſeen your Gazette of the 10th of February 1787, No. 29, I read a publication made by William Findley eſq. one of our repreſentatives in general aſſembly, which contains an unwarrantable and, in my opinion, an unjuſt, attack, on the character of Mr. Brackenridge, his colleague, accuſing him of making a prey of the peoples confidence and betraying their intereſts, &c.

I have been at Philadelphia, in different ſeſſions, and reſided there ſome time as a ſpectator, and have had an opportunity of obſerving the conduct of both theſe gentlemen and the aſſembly in general. I can with the greateſt boldneſs aſſert, that I never knew a member from any county poſſeſſed with greater zeal to ſerve his conſtituents. I am certain he neither wants inclination nor abilities.

I ſhall not attempt to follow Mr. Findley through his long addreſs, which is principally calculated to blacken the character of his colleague, and ſhew the advantages that would reſult from receiving ſecurities for old located lands, &c. as if the delay of a few months would ruin the ſtate. Mr. Findley has been on the ſide of the majority in the houſe of aſſembly this few years paſt, why has he delayed ſo long, a queſtion of ſo much importance as this is now repreſented. Something is ſaid of the finances of the ſtate: I could wiſh for the honour, credit, and happineſs of the commonwealth, he had conſidered thoſe things when he voted for the funding bill. It is well known he voted for it in the firſt ſtage of it, when it propoſed to pay the intereſt to ſpeculators indiſcriminately, but at laſt carried the bill with leaving out the ſpeculators on the final ſettlement and depreciation ſecurities. I never could diſcover why the gentlemen of this deſcription were left out. There could be at that time little difference in any of the alienated ſecurities, none being bought up at more than three ſhillings in the pound. I ſay I wiſh for the honour, credit, and happineſs of the ſtate, becauſe by this law an unjuſt taxation has commenced to ſerve one part of the community at the expence and diſtreſs of the other. And the ſtate, by aſſuming more than ſhe is able to pay, brings on a failure in point of ability, which operates, and will continue to operate againſt the credit of ſtates of individuals. Let the preſent tax continue (altho' not quite equal to the demand) for three years longer, and I have not the leaſt doubt but we will all get our eyes open. Something is ſaid of the comptroller general's ſtatement of public accounts, but it may be obſerved that there is £.444,581 18 2 arrearages of taxes in ſpecie, excluſive of a large ſum in continental and ſtate money, relied upon in the ſaid ſtatement. If we are not able to pay the intereſt on the funded debt, how diſcharge thoſe arrearages? Is not every county in the ſtate groaning under the burden of taxes, and money becoming every day more difficult to be obtained, and thoſe gentlemen ſpeculators who receive the greateſt part of it, do not ſo much as pay a tax for their property in that way.

Mr. Brackenridge did not join Mr. Findley's party. I am well convinced that Mr. Brackenridge went to Philadelphia diveſted of any party views, and meant to take that advantage of the parties as might beſt enable him to ſerve the county he repreſented.

I wonder thoſe things that have been obtained for the back country could not have been done by the former repreſentation; viz. Academy at Pittſburg: Incorporating the ſociety there: Has a proſpect of obtaining land for the academy; Five hundred pounds for laying off a road to the Canamaugh, laying off a town on the lake Erie, and ſeveral other things. In ſhort, he ſeemed to me to be at a loſs to know what we wanted more, that he might have it done. I ſay, I wonder why theſe things could not have been done by the former repreſentation, no, not ſo much as the important matter of receiving certificates for old located lands. But they had not leiſure, it is the bank, the bank of North America, ingroſſes the whole of our back woods policy, if the members ſpeak the ſenſe of their conſtitueets. I have read much of the debates about the bank, and have found that it is to accumulate ſo much wealth as to overturn the government, at another time (the balance of trade being againſt us) it is to break and ruin the merchants that borrow money out of it.

I am ſure it is of little conſequence to me who lives on Canamaugh. I know it is of ſome advantage to merchants who have credit to borrow money there, and might be of ſome advantage to me if I could carry my produce to that market, as it has a tendency to increaſe the number of buyers, I might get a better price for my flour, &c.

But Mr. Brackenridge voted againſt ſecurities being receivable for old located lands; this is the unpardonable ſin, becauſe the deſire he had to ſerve this country, led him to reflect that if the meaſure was delayed a few months, it would give time for us who held the moſt by new warrants, to come in and complete our titles, while the ſecurities were low; to the great detriment of thoſe who had them to ſell. But certainly the crime of a repreſentative, being attached to the county he repreſented, ought to be forgiven Mr. B. as he is among the firſt that was guilty of it.

Indeed I have often thought that for all the advantage this country has heretofore obtained by their repreſentation, they might as well have ſent my neighbour Duddy Dougherty, who never drinks whiſkey but by the quart. I am ſure Mr. Dougherty would have done us no harm.

The public's humble ſervant,

A FARMER.

Of all ſovereign ordinances the following is not the leaſt incurious; we are indebted to a correſpondent for a copy, which in his travels, he extracted from the archives of Peterſburgh.

WHEN the Czarina Catharine Alexowna aſcended the throne of Ruſſia, the women were reduced to a ſtate of ſlavery. The ſovereign in compaſſion to her own ſex, reſolved to better their condition, by encouraging aſſemblies modelled upon thoſe of other countries in Europe. Their dreſs was altered after the Engliſh faſhion; ſattin and luteſtring ſucceeded the clumſy furs, and the unſeemly bearſkin cap, made way for the ſmart head dreſs of the fair daughters of Britain. Women were no longer confined to the inner apartments, they ſaw company, returned viſits, and were admitted into all public places.

Yet as this was an innovation in the manners and cuſtoms of her ſubjects, the Czarina, in order to enforce the reform, and keep it up within the bounds of decency, was obliged to reſtrain it within proper limitations. By her edict, therefore, it was provided, that,

In the firſt place, the perſon at whoſe houſe the ſocial meeting is to be held, ſhall make it known by public advertiſement, on a written board fixed in the front of the houſe, giving notice of his intention.---- Secondly, The aſſembly ſhall not open till between four and five in the evening, nor continue after ten at night. Thirdly, The maſter of the houſe ſhall not be obliged to meet at the door his viſitors, nor lead them in or bear them company; but although he be not compelled to go through ſuch formalities, it ſhall be his care to furniſh his gueſts with chairs, lights, refreſhments, and every thing they may call for. He muſt alſo be provided with cards, dice, and every other implement for gaming.

The fourth article ſtates, that no fixed hour is appointed for any perſon entering or leaving the houſe, it will be ſufficient to be ſeen there.

Fifthly. Each viſitor ſhall be at liberty to ſit, walk, or play, at his pleaſure. No one ſhall attempt to laugh at, or take notice of what another may think proper to do, under the penalty, for every tranſgreſſion, to empty the grand eagle, [a large bowl of brandy, containing more than a pint.] It will be enough for any one coming in or going out, to bow to the company.

Sixthly. All perſons of rank and quality, ſtaff officers, merchants, capital tradeſmen, maſter artificers, eſpecially carpenters, and perſons employed in chancery, ſhall be admitted, as well as their wives and children.

By the ſeventh, All ſervants, except thoſe of the houſe, are ordered to attend within call for their reſpective maſters.

The eighth is the moſt ſingular, it runs thus: No lady ſhall preſume to drink to inebriation under any pretence whatever; nor men to commit the like exceſs before nine o'clock.

The ninth and laſt article enjoins the ſtricteſt decency to ladies playing at any game, where forfeits are pledged, ſuch as queſtions and commands, &c. It ſhall be permitted to no man to extort a kiſs, or attempt to beat a woman during the aſſembly, on pain of being excluded in future."

Such were the regulations of Catharine Alexowna. However ridiculous they may ſeem at firſt ſight, yet when we reflect that politeneſs is refined only by time, will appear that the above ſocial code was the beſt calculated for the firſt rudiments of an unpoliſhed people, not above one degree removed from a ſavage brutality.

WHEREAS my wife Iſabella Culbertſon, has gone off with one John Deary, alias Rouney, and have carried off ſome valuable property belonging to me, I hereby offer a reward of FIVE DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who ſhall ſecure the ſaid John Deary. And I hereby adverti ſe that no perſon credit the ſaid Iſabella Culbertſon, as I will pay no debts on her account. It is ſaid they ſtole a canoe and went down the river.

JOHN CULBERTSON.

Pittſburg, 23d March, 1787.

N. B. Said Deary has taken with him the ſubſcriber's certificate of the oath of allegiance to this ſtate, and may paſs himſelf by my name.

CLAIMS againſt the UNITED STATES.

Office of accounts, Marine Department, New-York January 1, 1787.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the United States, for ſervices performed, or articles ſupplied, in the Marine Department, are hereby notified, that unleſs their accounts are ſpeedily ſent to this office, they will be precluded from any ſettlement as a day will ſhortly be fixed, after which no claims will be received.

BENJAMIN WALKER, Commiſſioner.

The ſeveral printers throughout the United States, are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers.

Stop the Horſe Thief!

A Certain Stephen Ward, who has been lately among the Indians, and on his return on Feb. 22d ſtole a likely young horſe, grazing on the waters of Mingo creek, in Waſhington county, Pennſylvania, the property of Robert Ayres, one of the traveling preachers; but the horſe being challenged on the Monday following, the thief, the ſame evening, in order to conceal his crime, took the horſe into a wilderneſs near James Crawford's ferry on Monongahela, and led him down a very ſteep bank into a gulf between two hills, and inhumanly murdered him, and covered him with ſtones, logs and bark, but being diſcovered in a few days by birds of prey, the thief immediately made his eſcape, and took with him a ſorrel horſe near 15 hands high, with a blaze in his face. The ſaid thief is ſuppoſed to be about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has dark ſhort ſtrait hair, thin face, dark hollow eyes, down look, has loſt the great toe of his left foot; had on and took with him a blue regimental coat faced with red, fuſtian breeches, white cloth leggins, decorated with wampum, buckſkins mokaſins, brown great coat, a large fine hat. Whoever apprehends ſaid thief and brings him to juſtice, ſo that the owners loſs may be repaired, ſhall receive eight dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

March 27. SAMUEL LITTEN.

The Famous HORSE

DOVE,

WILL cover this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Pittſburgh, at the low rate of Four Dollars and one buſhel of oats, or Two Dollars the ſingle leap; the ſeaſon continues until the laſt of June.

Dove was got by Old Dove, out of the Wildair Mare, which were imported in one ſhip. It is needleſs to give a genealogy of his being full blooded, or half or quarter blooded; but his figure and breed are much eſteemed in the parts from whence he was brought, where he got many colts, which, it is allowed, will be equal to himſelf, and his dropping colts will ſhew more at large, as he covered here laſt year.

JAMES CHAMBERS.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

In General Assembly, Monday, March 19, 1787. A. M.

The Bill entitled, "An Act for facilitating the redemption of the bills of credit emitted in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, and for redeeming part of the funded debt of the state, by the speedy collection of the arrearages due for unpatented lands, which were located before the declaration of independency," was read the second time, and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be transcribed, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An Act for facilitating the redemption of the bills of credit emitted in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and for redeeming part of the funded debt of the state, by the speedy collection of the arrearages due for unpatented lands, which were located before the declaration of independency.

Sect. 1. WHEREAS in and by an act of the General assemby of this commonwealth, passed the sixteenth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, entitled, "An act to compel the speedy settlement, and the paying or securing of the debts due to this state, for lands held by location or other office right obtained before the tenth day of December one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and yet remaining unpatented," it was amongst other things in substance, enacted and declared, that every person entitled either in law or equity to lands in this state, within the limits of the purchase or purchases made from the Indians before the declaration of the independency of the United States by virtue of any grant, warrant, location or office rights whatsoever, made or accrued before the tenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, upon which a patent had not been issued, might, and every such person was thereby enjoined and required, as soon as conveniently might be to apply to the proper officers of the land office, and to settle and adjust the sum and sums of money due to the state for the purchase of such lands, respectively, and to pay or secure the same, in the manner in the said act mentioned, and if any person so entitled as aforesaid to any lands yet remaining unpatented, should refuse or neglect to pay or secure the purchase money or arrearages thereof due to the state, and demand a patent for such land in the manner in the said act directed, on or before the tenth day of April, which would be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, every such person so refusing or neglecting, should be barred and precluded from the benefit intended by the said act, with respect to further time of payment, and should be forthwith prosecuted and proceeded against for the monies due on such lands according to law, without further delay.

And whereas, The time so limited as aforesaid, is now nearly expired; and it is deemed expedient further to extend the same.

And whereas, so much of the said arrearages and sums of money, due to this state for lands as aforesaid, as should be sufficient to redeem the bills of credit, emitted by virtue of the act passed the seventeenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, entitled, "An act for emitting the sum of five hundred thousand pounds in bills of credit for the support of the army, and for establishing a fund for the redemption of the same, and for other purposes therein mentioned," were by the said act solemnly pledged and appropriated, for the redemption of the said bills of credit: And whereas, by the payment of part of the said arrearages, and by the appropriation of other funds, the greater part of the said bills of credit have been redeemed, and the sum remaining to be redeemed, will require but a moderate proportion of the said arrearages to complete the same, and it is just and proper, that the residue of the said arrearages should be otherwise appropriated, towards discharging the other debts due by the state.

And whereas, many of the citizens of this state, thus indebted for lands by them held as aforesaid, are possessed of certificates of debts due from the state, and drawing interest from the treasury thereof, and are desirous of discharging their debts to the state by paying as much thereof in the said certificates, as may be received consistently with the aforesaid appropriation, and the residue in the aforesaid bills of credit, or other current money, therefore:

Sect. 2. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same. That the time limited in the act first herein recited, for paying or securing to the state, the payments for lands held or claimed, as in the said act is described, and for demanding or taking out patents for the same, be, and hereby is extended to the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight: and the periods prescribed by the said acts, for the payments to become due on the securities therein directed to be taken, shall be, and are hereby respectively extended, to one year later than the periods in the said acts mentioned.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person entitled to demand a patent for land in this state, according to the direction of the said recited act, on paying one fourth part of the amount of the purchase money, or the arrearages now due with the interest thereon in lawful money of this state, or in the bills of credit emitted by virtue of the aforesaid act, passed the seventh day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, together with the whole of the office fees in current lawful money, shall at his option, pay the residue of such purchase money and interest in lawful money, or the bills of credit aforesaid, or in certificates of debts due from this state, and now by law entitled to draw interest from the treasury thereof, commonly called funded certificates, on which certificates the interest shall be computed, and allowed till the time of such payment: Provided nevertheless, That such payment or payments be made and completed on or before the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any gold or silver coin, or other current lawful money shall be paid to the officers of the land-office, or any of them in discharge of the aforesaid purchase and interest, or any part thereof, the same shall be, and is hereby appropriated to and for the purchase, and redemption of such of the aforesaid bills of credit, emitted in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, as shall remain unredeemed, at and after the aforesaid tenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person so entitled as aforesaid, to lands within this state, and yet remaining unpatented, shall refuse or neglect to pay or secure the purchase money or arrearages thereof with the interest, and demand a patent for the same, in the manner herein before directed, on or before the tenth day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighth eight, every such person so refusing or neglecting, shall be barred and precluded from all the benefit intended by this act, with respect to further time of payment, and shall be forthwith prosecuted and proceeded against, by the sale of his said lands according to law, as if this act had not been made.

(Enacted into a law on the twenty-eighth of March.)

A SCENE from an Essay on the Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species, particularly the African. Translated from a Latin Dissertation, which was honored with the first prize in the University of Cambridge, for the year 1785.

LET us turn our eyes to the cloud of dust that is before us. It seems to advance rapidly, and accompanied with dismal shrieks and yellings, to make the very air that is above it tremble as it rolls along. What can possibly be the cause? Let us enquire of that melancholy African, who seems to walk dejected near the shore; whose eyes are stedfastly fixed on the approaching object, and whose heart, if we can judge from the appearance of his countenance, must be greatly agitated.

'Alas!' says the unhappy African, 'the cloud that you see approaching is a train of wretched slaves. They are going to the ships behind you. They are destined for the English colonies; and if you will stay a little time you will see them pass. They were last night drawn up upon the plain which you see before you, where they were branded upon the breast with a hot iron, and when they had undergone the whole of the treatment which is customary on these occasions, and which I am informed that you Englishmen at home use to the cattle which you buy, they were returned to their prison. As I have some dealings with the members of the factory, which you see at a little distance, (tho' thanks to the Great Spirit! I never dealt in the liberty of my fellow creatures) I gained admittance there. I learned the history of some of the unfortunate people whom I saw confined, and will explain to you, if my eye should catch them as they pass, the real causes of their servitude.'

Scarcely were these words spoken, when they came distinctly into sight. They appeared to advance in a long column, but in a very irregular manner. There were three only in front, and these were chained together. The rest that followed seemed to be chained by pairs; but by pressing forward, to avoid the lash of the drivers, the breadth of the column began to be greatly extended, and ten or more were observed abreast.

While we were making these remarks, the intelligent African thus resumed his discourse: 'The first three whom you observe at the head of the train, to be chained together, are prisoners of war. As soon as the ships that are behind you arrived, the news was dispatched into the inland country, when one of the kings immediately assembled his subjects and attacked a neighbouring tribe. The wretched people, though they were surprised, made a formidable resistance, as they, resolved, almost all of them, rather to lose their lives than their liberty. The person whom you see in the middle is the father of the two young men who are chained to him on each side. His wife and two of his children were killed in the attack; and his father being wounded, and on account of his age incapable of servitude, was left bleeding on the spot where this transaction happened.

With respect to those who are now passing us, and are immediately behind the former, I can give you no other intelligence, than that some of them, to about the number of thirty, were taken in the same skirmish. Their tribe was said to have been numerous before the attack; these, however, are all that are alive. But with respect to the unhappy man who is now opposite to us, and whom you may distinguish as he is now looking back and wringing his hands in despair, I can inform you with more precision. He is an unfortunate convict. He lived only about five days journey from the factory. He went out with his king to hunt, and was one of his train; but through too great an anxiety to afford his royal master diversion, he roused the game from the covert rather sooner than was expected. The king, exasperated at this circumstance, immediately sentenced him to slavery. His wife and children, fearing lest the tyrant should extend the punishment to themselves, which is not unusual, fled directly to the woods, where they were all devoured.

The people whom you see close behind the unhappy convict form a numerous body, and reach a considerable way. They speak a language which no person in this part of Africa can understand; and their features, as you perceive, are so different from those of the rest, that they almost appear a distinct race of men. From this circumstance I recollect them. They are the subject of a very distant prince, who agreed with the slave merchants, for a quantity of spirituous liquors, to furnish him with a stipulated number of slaves. He accordingly surrounded, and set fire to one of his own villages in the night, and seized these people who were unfortunately the inhabitants, as they were escaping from the flames. I still saw them as the merchants were driving them in, about two days ago.—They came in a large body, and were tied together at the neck with leather thongs, which permitted them to walk at the distance of about a yard from one another. Many of them were laden with elephants teeth, which had been purchased at the same time. All of them had bags made of skins, upon their shoulders: for as they were to travel, in the way from the great mountains, through barren sands and inhospitable woods for many days together, they were obliged to carry water and provisions with them. Notwithstanding this, many of them perished, some by hunger, but the greatest number by fatigue: as the place from whence they came is at such an amazing distance from this; and the obstacles, from the nature of the country, so great, the journey could scarcely be compleated in 7 months.'

When this relation was finished, and we had looked stedfastly for some time on the crowd that was going by, we lost sight of that peculiarity of feature which we had before remarked. We then discovered that the inhabitants of the depopulated village had all of them passed us, and that the part of the train to which we were now opposite, was a numerous body of kidnapped people. Here we indulged our imagination; we thought we beheld in one of them a father; in another a husband, and in another a son; each of whom was forced from his various and tender connections, and without even the opportunity of bidding them adieu. While we were engaged in these and other melancholy reflections, the whole body of slaves had entirely passed us. We turned almost insensibly to look at them again, when we discovered an unhappy man at the end of the train, who could scarcely keep pace with the rest. His feet seemed to have suffered much from long and constant travelling, for he was limping painfully along.

'This man,' resumes the African, 'has travelled a considerable way. He lived at a great distance from hence, and had a large family, for whom he was daily to provide. As he went out one night to a neighbouring spring to procure water for his thirsty children, he was kidnapped by two slave hunters, who sold him in the morning to some country merchants for a bar of iron. These drove him with other slaves, procured

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

In General Assembly, Monday, March 19, 1787. A. M.

The Bill entitled, "An Act for facilitating the redemption of the bills of credit emitted in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, and for redeeming part of the funded debt of the state, by the speedy collection of the arrearages due for unpatented lands, which were located before the declaration of independency," was read the second time, and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be transcribed, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An Act for facilitating the redemption of the bills of credit emitted in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and for redeeming part of the funded debt of the state, by the speedy collection of the arrearages due for unpatented lands, which were located before the declaration of independency.

Sect. 1. WHEREAS in and by an act of the General assemby of this commonwealth, passed the sixteenth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, entitled, "An act to compel the speedy settlement, and the paying or securing of the debts due to this state, for lands held by location or other office right obtained before the tenth day of December one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and yet remaining unpatented," it was amongst other things in substance, enacted and declared, that every person entitled either in law or equity to lands in this state, within the limits of the purchase or purchases made from the Indians before the declaration of the independency of the United States by virtue of any grant, warrant, location or office rights whatsoever, made or accrued before the tenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, upon which a patent had not been issued, might, and every such person was thereby enjoined and required, as soon as conveniently might be to apply to the proper officers of the land office, and to settle and adjust the sum and sums of money due to the state for the purchase of such lands, respectively, and to pay or secure the same, in the manner in the said act mentioned, and if any person so entitled as aforesaid to any lands yet remaining unpatented, should refuse or neglect to pay or secure the purchase money or arrearages thereof due to the state, and demand a patent for such land in the manner in the said act directed, on or before the tenth day of April, which would be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, every such person so refusing or neglecting, should be barred and precluded from the benefit intended by the said act, with respect to further time of payment, and should be forthwith prosecuted and proceeded against for the monies due on such lands according to law, without further delay.

And whereas, The time so limited as aforesaid, is now nearly expired, and it is deemed expedient further to extend the same.

And whereas, so much of the said arrearages and sums of money, due to this state for lands as aforesaid, as should be sufficient to redeem the bills of credit, emitted by virtue of the act passed the seventeenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, entitled, "An act for emitting the sum of five hundred thousand pounds in bills of credit for the support of the army, and for establishing a fund for the redemption of the same, and for other purposes therein mentioned," were by the said act solemnly pledged and appropriated, for the redemption of the said bills of credit: And whereas, by the payment of part of the said arrearages, and by the appropriation of other funds, the greater part of the said bills of credit have been redeemed, and the sum remaining to be redeemed, will require but a moderate proportion of the said arrearages to complete the same, and it is just and proper, that the residue of the said arrearages should be otherwise appropriated, towards discharging the other debts due by the state.

And whereas, many of the citizens of this state, thus indebted for lands by them held as aforesaid, are possessed of certificates of debts due from the state, and drawing interest from the treasury thereof, and are desirous of discharging their debts to the state by paying as much thereof in the said certificates, as may be received consistently with the aforesaid appropriation, and the residue in the aforesaid bills of credit, or other current money, therefore:

Sect. 2. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same. That the time limited in the act first herein recited, for paying or securing to the state, the payments for lands held or claimed, as in the said act is described, and for demanding or taking out patents for the same, be, and hereby is extended to the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight: and the periods prescribed by the said acts, for the payments to become due on the securities therein directed to be taken, shall be, and are hereby respectively extended, to one year later than the periods in the said acts mentioned.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person entitled to demand a patent for land in this state, according to the direction of the said recited act, on paying one fourth part of the amount of the purchase money, or the arrearages now due with the interest thereon in lawful money of this state, or in the bills of credit emitted by virtue of the aforesaid act, passed the seventh day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, together with the whole of the office fees in current lawful money, shall at his option, pay the residue of such purchase money and interest in lawful money, or the bills of credit aforesaid, or in certificates of debts due from this state, and now by law entitled to draw interest from the treasury thereof, commonly called funded certificates, on which certificates the interest shall be computed, and allowed till the time of such payment: Provided nevertheless, That such payment or payments be made and completed on or before the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any gold or silver coin, or other current lawful money shall be paid to the officers of the land-office, or any of them in discharge of the aforesaid purchase and interest, or any part thereof, the same shall be, and is hereby appropriated to and for the purchase, and redemption of such of the aforesaid bills of credit, emitted in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, as shall remain unredeemed, at and after the aforesaid tenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person so entitled as aforesaid, to lands within this state, and yet remaining unpatented, shall refuse or neglect to pay or secure the purchase money or arrearages thereof with the interest, and demand a patent for the same, in the manner herein before directed, on or before the tenth day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighth eight, every such person so refusing or neglecting, shall be barred and precluded from all the benefit intended by this act, with respect to further time of payment, and shall be forthwith prosecuted and proceeded against, by the sale of his said lands according to law, as if this act had not been made.

(Enacted into a law on the twenty-eighth of March.)

A SCENE from an Essay on the Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species, particularly the African. Translated from a Latin Dissertation, which was honored with the first prize in the University of Cambridge, for the year 1785.

LET us turn our eyes to the cloud of dust that is before us. It seems to advance rapidly, and accompanied with dismal shrieks and yellings, to make the very air that is above it tremble as it rolls along. What can possibly be the cause? Let us enquire of that melancholy African, who seems to walk dejected near the shore; whose eyes are stedfastly fixed on the approaching object, and whose heart, if we can judge from the appearance of his countenance, must be greatly agitated.

'Alas!' says the unhappy African, 'the cloud that you see approaching is a train of wretched slaves. They are going to the ships behind you. They are destined for the English colonies; and if you will stay a little time you will see them pass. They were last night drawn up upon the plain which you see before you, where they were branded upon the breast with a hot iron, and when they had undergone the whole of the treatment which is customary on these occasions, and which I am informed that you Englishmen at home use to the cattle which you buy, they were returned to their prison. As I have some dealings with the members of the factory, which you see at a little distance, (tho' thanks to the Great Spirit! I never dealt in the liberty of my fellow creatures) I gained admittance there. I learned the history of some of the unfortunate people whom I saw confined, and will explain to you, if my eye should catch them as they pass, the real causes of their servitude.'

Scarcely were these words spoken, when they came distinctly into sight. They appeared to advance in a long column, but in a very irregular manner. There were three only in front, and these were chained together. The rest that followed seemed to be chained by pairs; but by pressing forward, to avoid the lash of the drivers, the breadth of the column began to be greatly extended, and ten or more were observed abreast.

While we were making these remarks, the intelligent African thus resumed his discourse: 'The first three whom you observe at the head of the train, to be chained together, are prisoners of war. As soon as the ships that are behind you arrived, the news was dispatched into the inland country, when one of the kings immediately assembled his subjects and attacked a neighbouring tribe. The wretched people, though they were surprised, made a formidable resistance, as they, resolved, almost all of them, rather to lose their lives than their liberty. The person whom you see in the middle is the father of the two young men who are chained to him on each side. His wife and two of his children were killed in the attack; and his father being wounded, and on account of his age incapable of servitude, was left bleeding on the spot where this transaction happened.

With respect to those who are now passing us, and are immediately behind the former, I can give you no other intelligence, than that some of them, to about the number of thirty, were taken in the same skirmish. Their tribe was said to have been numerous before the attack; these, however, are all that are alive. But with respect to the unhappy man who is now opposite to us, and whom you may distinguish as he is now looking back and wringing his hands in despair, I can inform you with more precision. He is an unfortunate convict. He lived only about five days journey from the factory. He went out with his king to hunt, and was one of his train; but through too great an anxiety to afford his royal master diversion, he roused the game from the covert rather sooner than was expected. The king, exasperated at this circumstance, immediately sentenced him to slavery. His wife and children, fearing lest the tyrant should extend the punishment to themselves, which is not unusual, fled directly to the woods, where they were all devoured.

The people whom you see close behind the unhappy convict form a numerous body, and reach a considerable way. They speak a language which no person in this part of Africa can understand; and their features, as you perceive, are so different from those of the rest, that they almost appear a distinct race of men. From this circumstance I recollect them. They are the subject of a very distant prince, who agreed with the slave merchants, for a quantity of spirituous liquors, to furnish him with a stipulated number of slaves. He accordingly surrounded, and set fire to one of his own villages in the night, and seized these people who were unfortunately the inhabitants, as they were escaping from the flames. I still saw them as the merchants were driving them in, about two days ago.—They came in a large body, and were tied together at the neck with leather thongs, which permitted them to walk at the distance of about a yard from one another. Many of them were laden with elephants teeth, which had been purchased at the same time. All of them had bags made of skins, upon their shoulders: for as they were to travel, in the way from the great mountains, through barren sands and inhospitable woods for many days together, they were obliged to carry water and provisions with them. Notwithstanding this, many of them perished, some by hunger, but the greatest number by fatigue: as the place from whence they came is at such an amazing distance from this; and the obstacles, from the nature of the country, so great, the journey could scarcely be compleated in 7 months.'

When this relation was finished, and we had looked stedfastly for some time on the crowd that was going by, we lost sight of that peculiarity of feature which we had before remarked. We then discovered that the inhabitants of the depopulated village had all of them passed us, and that the part of the train to which we were now opposite, was a numerous body of kidnapped people. Here we indulged our imagination; we thought we beheld in one of them a father; in another a husband, and in another a son; each of whom was forced from his various and tender connections, and without even the opportunity of bidding them adieu. While we were engaged in these and other melancholy reflections, the whole body of slaves had entirely passed us. We turned almost insensibly to look at them again, when we discovered an unhappy man at the end of the train, who could scarcely keep pace with the rest. His feet seemed to have suffered much from long and constant travelling, for he was limping painfully along.

'This man,' resumes the African, 'has travelled a considerable way. He lived at a great distance from hence, and had a large family, for whom he was daily to provide. As he went out one night to a neighbouring spring to procure water for his thirsty children, he was kidnapped by two slave hunters, who sold him in the morning to some country merchants for a barof iron. These drove him with other slaves, secured

almoſt in the ſame manner. to the neareſt market, where the Engliſh merchants, to whom the train that has juſt paſſed us belongs, purchaſed him and two others by means of their travelling agents, for a piſtol. His wife and children been long waiting for his return, but he is gone for ever from their ſight; and muſt now be diſconſolate, as they muſt be certain by the delay, that he is fallen into the hands of the Chriſtians.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

IT is now preciſely a century ſince the maſter of a veſſel from China brought with him as an adventure, three quarters of a hundred weight of green tea, being the firſt ever ſeen in this kingdom. He gave it to a ſhip boy of the name of Burrows, to be diſpoſed of. After carrying it up and down the city for a long time, he at length ſold it to the maſter of Lloyd's coffee houſe, in which the firſt cup of tea was drank that made its appearance. It would be a matter of curious ſpeculation to trace the annual conſumption from that to the preſent period.

A letter from Berlin, by way of Paris, has the following paſſage: "Our king is adored. He is honeſt, juſt, laborious, ſevere and good. Never was there ſuch an auſpicious commencement of a reign. Soldiers, citizens, miniſters and courtiers are equally ſatisfied with his royal comportment. The late king's will contains a moſt pompous panegyrick on prince Henry, to whom he has bequeathed eight hundred thouſand livres, and a diamond valued 200,000; 10,000 bottles of tokay, a ſuperb luſtre, a great number of horſes, an annual income of 24,000 livres to his royal higneſs's conſort. The debts of the new monarch are beginning to be paid off."

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 5.

"A courier extraordinary arrived on the 2d from Madrid, and announced that a galleon has entered the port of Cadiz, laden with ſix millions of piaſtres. She ſailed from the Havanna the 24th of laſt May.

"The king a few days ago aſked a centinel of the French guards, how his colonel (marſhal de Briton) was? 'Very ill, ſire!' replied the ſoldier, 'but there are ſome hopes of his recovery.' I wiſh, added the monarch, that he may live as many years as there are candidates for his place.

Letters from Pondicherry go ſo far as to ſay, that the inhabitans of that place teſtify the greateſt wiſh of becoming Engliſh ſubjects. This inclination is become ſtill ſtronger ſince the execution of the privileges granted to the new India Company. It is certain that that Indian country is a mere ſolitude and ſcene of deſtruction, ſince the diſmembering of the four great diſtricts of Llour, Regimendri, Karical, and Monfacanagar.',

American Occurrences.

NEW-YORK, March 8.

Authentic information from Canada.

By a gentleman who came paſſenger in the northern ſtage from Montreal, we learn, that on the 27th ult. Shays, Day, Wheeler and Parſons, with eight other rebel officers, names unknown, arrived at Iſle aux Noix; and that on the 28th they ſtill remained there, and converſed with him. This gentleman further ſays, from his perſonal knowledge, that the real diſtreſs of the party, in point of finance, obliged Shay's to pawn a ſleigh, &c. to defray their expences to this laſt retreat from the vengeance of offended juſtice. It was ſaid that they intended to continue their route to Quebec.

At Fort Edward, our informant adds, he fell in with ſix others of Shay's party, one of which was a captain, who enquired of him, with earneſt ſolicitation, reſpecting Shays: theſe men were likewiſe in a diſtreſſed ſituation. This captain appeared zealouſly determined to purſue his infernal purpoſe of rebellion, and ſaid, that they (meaning the body of inſurgents) intended again to return when the leaves put out.

The gentleman who has favoured us with the above particulars, cannot admit of the moſt diſtant probability, that theſe rebels, to all law and government will receive either protection or countenance from the government of Quebec.

The laſt Worceſter magazine ſays: This week a great part of general Lincoln's troops paſſed thro' this town on their return home. General Lincoln is ſtill in the county of Berkſhire, but he is expected to return in a few days. We learn, that a great part of the troops to be raiſed for the four months ſervice, have already enliſted. A detachment of them, we hear, are to march from this county this week, for the county of Berkſhire.

March 27. About 90 people (including a number of ſcholars who met to ſpeak in public) aſſembled, on the 19th ult. in a chamber of the houſe of Mr. James Dyer, of Portſmouth, Rhode Iſland, and while one of the ſcholars was declaiming on the value and ſhortneſs of time, the floor gave way, and they fell into the room below; the floor of which alſo failing, they all continued to deſcend till they reached the cellar. Though about one half of them were wounded, yet, very providentially, not one life was loſt, nor a bone broke.

After the adjournment of the honorable the aſſembly on Saturday, and before the members had left the room, Mr. Lanſing called their attention for a few moments, when preſenting a liſt of the priſoners confined for debt, he informed them, that there were ten men confined, whoſe debts collectively amounted to twenty four pounds, he therefore propoſed that the members make a preſent of one day's pay to relieve them, which propoſal was unanimouſly agreed to.

We are informed, that on account of the preſent deranged condition of the revenue of the United States and the numerous demands on the federal treaſury, Congreſs, a few days ſince, made a conſiderable reduction in the ſalaries they have hitherto allowed to their officers.

It is ſaid that ſeveral towns of Vermont, bordering upon Maſſachuſetts, give aſylum and protection to the rebels, who continue aſſembled therein, and threaten to return, and burn and deſtroy the property belonging to the friends of government as ſoon as the warm weather will admit of their taking the field in force.

Pittſburgh, April 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this place.

"Although I am now a diſtant ſpectator of the politicks of Pennſylvania, yet I cannot omit this opportunity of teſtifying how much Mr. Brackenridge has done for the advancement of the intereſts of your part of the ſtate. By accommodating in one or two particulars to the members of the eaſtern diſtrict of the ſtate in matters of no concern to the back counties, he has acquired an influence which has enabled him to render you great and eſſential ſervices. His colleagues perhaps complain of his ſeparating himſelf from them in ſundry votes, but you may reſt ſatisfied that by doing this he has ſecured friends to his conſtituents in matters of more conſequence. In the opinion of all candid people he has acted the part of an honeſt, independant man. His ſpeeches on the bank and the Miſſiſippi buſineſs, ſhew him to be an enlightened and ſenſible legiſlator. They were admired by good judges, and thought to be equal to any of the ſpeeches of Pitt and Fox in the houſe of commons in England."

The honorable general aſſembly have been pleaſed to appoint John Armſtrong, jun. eſquire, to repreſent this commonwealth in Congreſs for the enſuing year, in the room of Charles Pettit, eſquire, whoſe time has expired.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, dated Danville, January 16, 1787.

"I am informed that the Indians have routed one Mr. Longſtretch, a ſurveyor, and his party, on Little Sandy, and killed one Richard Burke, a chain carrier: they loſt all their inſtruments, &c. I am in pain for another party who are out in that quarter."

"They have killed another man near Limeſtone, wounded others, and laſt Thurſday took a girl priſoner near Stroud's. I am exceedingly fearful we ſhall be conſiderably harraſſed in the ſpring.

"Our convention has juſt met in order to decide on the great queſtion---whether we ſhall ſeparate from the government of Virginia or not?-----The members ſeem divided, and no certain concluſion can be made."

On the 29th ult. at one o'clock; the honorable general aſſembly of this commonwealth adjourned, to meet in the city of Philadelphia on the firſt Tueſday in September next.

Meſſieurs Scull & Boyd,

THE publication in your paper under the ſignature of A FARMER, and of which, by the laſt part of it, it is acknowledged that I am the object, is undoubtedly a libel, and in law indictable and actionable. It is far from being juſtifiable in a printer to publiſh a thing of this kind; for printing a libel is publiſhing it and brings the printer within the law equally with the writer. But as a good deal of licence has been uſed by printers in this way, and it has been ſometimes paſſed by without notice, you may not have known that you are ſo liable. For this reaſon I ſhall excuſe this act, and paſs you by, on your giving me the author. To his name I have certainly a right, on the common cuſtom of printers to expect indulgence by giving up the names of thoſe for whom they have printed. I do not know what meaſures I may take with the author, or whether I ſhall think it worth my while to take any.---But for my own ſatisfaction I wiſh to know him It is true that even when one has injured me, I do not always wiſh to know who he is, or to have the pain of perſonal reſentment, but in this caſe, my ſuſpicion lights on one of two or three individuals, I would wiſh to diſtinguiſh, that I may not do any of them injuſtice.

HUGH H. BRACKENRIDGE.

April 12.

We publiſh the above letter from Mr. Brackenridge, in order to ſhew that the names of thoſe who deliver pieces to the printers, are not made known without being demanded in the moſt forcible manner: that ſhould they not wiſh to have their names made known, and would indemnify the printers from any loſs they might ſuſtain, their names ſhould be held ſacred.

However, in the preſent caſe, the printers think themſelves perfectly juſtifiable in making it known, and if Mr. Brackenridge will call at the printing office he ſhall be informed from whom the printers received the pieces which he alludes to.

Remarkable Account of a Dwarf, who lived in the Reign of James I.

JEFFERY HUDSON was born in 1619, at Latham, in Rutlandſhire: his father was a butcher of a ſtout and corpulent frame, his mother was likewiſe of a good ſize: when pregnant ſhe was not cumberſome, nor did ſhe need a widwife to bring him into the world.

At eight years old, being not half a yard in height, he was taken into the ſervice of the ducheſs of Buckingham, and at a ſplendid feaſt given by the duke, there was a cold pie, which being opened, little Jeffery ſtarted up in complete armour.

Soon after he was preſented to Queen Henrietta Maria, and at a maſque given at court, one William Evans, who was called 'the great,' being nine feet high, dancing before their majeſties, pulled out of one pocket a loaf, and out of the other little Jeffery, by way of a piece of cheeſe.

Weſtmoreland County, Hempfield Townſhip, April 3, 1787.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons, that John Meyer has received from me, four notes; one for ten pounds, due laſt October; the ſecond note is alſo for ten pounds, and due in the ſucceeding October; the third note is thirteen pounds is due in the year 1788, in October; and fourth note is Ten pounds, due in the year 1789, in October; and I do hereby forewarn all perſons not to buy the ſaid notes of John Meyer, or take any aſſignment of him as I am determined not pay the ſaid notes without I am compelled by law.

PHILLIP KOLP.

N. B The above John Meyer has ſold me a tract of land and he cannot make me a good right to it, according to contract.

WHEREAS a certain Peter Berikman did obtain a bond from the ſubſcriber, dated in the month of November, 1784, and reads payable the 1ſt of November 1787. it being in part pay for a tract of land the ſubſcriber bought of ſaid Berikman: I do hereby forwarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as there is a conſiderable quantity of the land ſold to me which I cannot obtain, and I do not intend paying for any more than I hold, without I am compelled by law.

ALEXANDER M'CLURE.

April 7, 1787.

TO BE LET,

A Very valuable lot, ſituate between Major Ward's and Mr. George Thompſon's, the terms will be made known by the ſubſcriber at Sawmill run.

Likewiſe, to be let, a large ſtable and lot in Front-ſtreet, lately occupied by Devereux Smith.

DANIEL ELIOTT.

March 29.

Spelling Books,

By the dozen or ſingle one, may be had at the printing-office.

WHEREAS my wife Suſannah Morgan has eloped from my bed and board, and behaved in a very ſcandalous manner. This is to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

ABRAHAM MORGAN.

Waſhington county, March 23.

JUST opening at the Store of the subscriber in Pittsburgh, a complete cargo of West-India Goods, of the first quality, and other Groceries, to which will be shortly added, a general assortment of Dry Goods, as usual, all which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash, or any kind of country produce, at market price.

James O'Hara.

January 24, 1787.

THE subscriber wishing to finish the business of JAMES O'HARA & Co. requests that all persons indebted to that firm, will make the necessary payments before the first day of May next, as his situation obliges him to put every open account belonging to the company, on that day, into the hands of their attorney. He hopes that his friends and customers will acknowledge the distant period fixed upon for payment, sufficiently generous, and that they will leave him no cause to exclaim or put them to any further trouble. Country produce of all kinds will be received at market prices: all those who have any demands, are informed that the necessary arrangement is made for making immediate payment of all the charges that may be brought against them.

James O'Hara.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1787.

THE Partnership of John & Daniel Craig being this day dissolved, I hereby inform all persons not to credit said Daniel on my account, as I am resolved to pay no contracts of said Daniel's after this date. JOHN CRAIG.

Pittsburg, February 24, 1787.

N. B. The hatter's business will still be carried on with more speed and regularity than ever, as there will be more attention paid to it.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Luzerne township, Fayette county, and state of Pennsylvania, a dark brown horse, about 5 years old, a large star in his forehead, the left hind foot white, mane and tail cut short, shod all round, trots and canters well. The owner is desired to come and take him away.

JOHN CONWELL,
within one mile of Muddy creek ferry.

February 23, 1787.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 28th of February, at night, a servant Man, named JAMES ELLIOTT, about twenty-one years of age, five feet seven inches high, black hair, which he wears tied. He was born in Ireland, and says he was bred a sailor; had on and took with him a grey coating great coat, a drab coloured broadcloth coat, that doth not fit him, one pair Scotch striped stockings, one pair ditto fulled worsted, and a wool hat: most of the cloaths are stolen, except his breeches, which are of corduroy, very much worn. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant in any gaol shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by,

GEORGE FUNK.

Bedford, March 1, 1787.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

On the east side of Second-street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse-alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury-

---

Just opened and to be sold by the subscriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormsby's.

A LARGE *and general assortment of* DRY *and* WET GOODS, *which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, peltry or ginseng.* JOHN GIBSON.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the subscriber, at his office on the north side of Market-street, two doors below Fourth street and directly opposite that part of the market lately built, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.
Have for Sale, a General Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Flour, Whisky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Ashes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittsburgh, July 28.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on those indebted to the late house of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and settle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Isaac Craig of this place, pretended to have a title to a lot No. 256, on the corner of Short street, and now in my possession; and as the said Isaac Craig may perhaps sell to some person ignorant of my claim, I hereby inform the public that I conceive myself to have the best title to the said lot, and that I shall hold it until I am put out by course of law.

DAVID DUNCAN.

Pittsburgh, March 8, 1787.

NOTICE is once more given to all persons who are indebted to the estate of Matthew Hays, either by bond, note, or book account, to come and settle on or before the first of April, or no further attendance will be given by MARY HAYS.

Washington county, March 19, 1787.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having heard that reports are circulated, which may tend to hurt the ferry he has lately established at this place, thinks it will not be improper for his own interest, and that of the public, to undeceive any who may be imposed on thereby.

In the first place, it has been represented, that he had built his house on a wrong lot, which might be taken by some other person, by which he would lose his house and ferry. In answer to this, he can assure the public, he is perfectly safe, having lately deeded two lots more on that side, which puts it out of the power of any evil inclined person to hurt him in that respect.

It is now represented, that he is to be turned out on the plea of former possession, and that it is in contemplation to summon a jury for that purpose: if such an action should be brought against him, it can only end to the loss and disgrace of the prosecutors, as he got peaceable possession, and bought the rails that surrounded his lot from the person who put them up. As to what the subscriber formerly mentioned, of some persons pretending to have an exclusive privilege to ferrying at Pittsburgh, it is so hurtful to the rights of individuals, and so injurious to the public at large, that he is in no fear the honorable assembly will ever grant it to any person, even if they had the power to do it.

He returns thanks to his friends for their former favors, and shall do every thing in his power for their accommodation at his ferry, both on this and the other side of the river.

HUGH ROSS.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1787.

The Famous HORSE

EXPERIMENT,

WILL cover this season, at the stable of the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, at the low rate of six dollars the season; three dollars the single leap: and two bushels of oats: or twelve dollars for ensuring a colt.

Experiment was bred by Col. William Churchill, in Middlesex, old Virginia; his sire King Herod, who was got by old Fearnought, out of the high bred imported mare Kitty Fisher; his dam by Othello; his grand dam by Childers; his great grand dam by the imported horse Dancing Master.

THOMAS PARKER.

N. B. Good pasture may be had convenient and reasonable.

POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, March 2, 1787.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in consequence of a contract entered into for that purpose, there will shortly be a regular communication by post, between the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Pittsburg, in this state, by the route of New-Gate, Leesburgh, Winnchester, Fort Cumberland, and Bedford. The mail will be carried weekly from May 1st to November 1st: and once a fortnight the remainder of the year. This establishment will take place, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

If any person inclines to form a more direct communication between this city and Fort-Pitt, by carrying a mail regularly from this office to Bedford, so as to tally with the Virginia post, that route may now be contracted for upon advantageous terms---as the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, between this city and Bedford, and all the emoluments arising therefrom, will be granted for any term, not exceeding seven years, to any person undertaking the business at his own expence, and giving satisfactory security for performance.

Section 4. AND whereas upwards of five years have elapsed since this state undertook to compensate the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line of the late army of the United States of America, for the losses sustained by the same officers and soldiers severally, by receiving their pay in depreciated bills of credit; and whereas divers of the said officers and soldiers who were intitled to the relief intended for them have not applied in person, nor by their agents or attornies in fact, executors or administrators, to ask, demand or take out the certificates for the depreciation aforesaid, which were directed by an act of general assembly, enacted for that purpose on the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty, intitled, "An act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state, in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned." And whereas many abuses have been attempted and practised by persons not of kin to the deceased soldiers, nor having demands upon their estates, taking out letters of administration, and by setting up false and fraudulent claims to certificates for depreciation, which remained unissued; and it is proper that the certificates aforesaid, which yet remain in the hands of the comptroller general of this state, and all other certificates for depreciation, which have not hitherto been demanded by the persons respectively who are or were intitled to them, should be secure from further abuse, and likewise that some limitation should be given to the issuing of certificates for depreciation.

Sect. 5. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the publication of this act, none of the certificates which have been made out for compensating the losses of the officers and soldiers aforesaid, by receiving depreciated bills of credit, nor any other certificates of the like nature, which have been made out, or which have been directed to be made out, to any person or persons in the pay of the United States of America, or of this state unissued, or which be not yet made out, shall be delivered to any person, other than the person who is intitled to the same, or to his attorney in fact, properly authorised by letter of attorney, duly executed and recorded in the office for recording of deeds in the county of Philadelphia, or to his executor or executors, or to his administrator or administrators, legally intitled to the same or a share thereof, by succession ab intestato: and that all the depreciation certificates aforesaid, of whatever nature or kind, which from and after the first day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, shall remain unclaimed and not taken out, shall be deemed and considered as escheats to the commonwealth, in the like manner and to the like effect, as if the several persons who are or were intitled to the same certificates were dead without kindred.

The foregoing is an extract from a law of this state, passed the 25th day of March 1786, which is thus published for the more general information of all concerned. JOHN NICHOLSON.

Comptroller-general's office, Phila. Jan. 31, 1787.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the 10th of October, a black horse, about 14 hands high, seven years old, has a speck on the off eye, the brands unknown. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM GILLESPIE.

March 9.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-street, near the Ferry where* Subscriptions (at — 6 per ann.) Advertisements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*---ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one fourth of a Dollar; those exceeding a square are inserted in proportion.